Prof W H Parker

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1882. NO. 3.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE "JOURNAL" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1882.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton): History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 19—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., DECEMBER, 1882. NO. 3.

THE MERCIFUL.

One night Mohammed sleeping 'neath a tree
Awoke to find his bitterest enemy.
Durher, bent over him with naked blade;
Who, in derision, to the prophet said,
"Who now shall save thee from thy foeman's sword?"
Calmly Mohammed answered: "Allah, Lord
Of life and death." Whereat a sudden fear
Smote to the ground the flashing scimeter,
And at Mohammed's feet bowed Durher's head.
The prophet raised the sword and sternly said,
"Who now shall save *thee* from Mohammed's sword?"
The sheik spoke not. "Thy shield is Allah, Lord
Of life and death, who sends from Paradise
His blessings on the merciful. Arise!"
And lifting from the dust the fallen sheik
He pressed the kiss of peace upon his cheek;
And from that night until the camel bore
The holy prophet to his rest, no more
Devoted follower of his law had he
Than Durher was, his ancient enemy.

EDMUND BURKE.

A LITTLE more than a century ago there entered the House of Commons of the British Parliament, a man who was destined in after time to be ranked among the first of English statesmen.

During his life and for some time after his death opinions in regard to the true position which he should hold among his contemporaries differed widely. Some praised him to the stars as the saviour of Europe. Others denounced him as the destroyer of his political party. Some held profound reverence for his powers as a political philosopher. While others regarded him as merely a brilliant rhetorician. But time has removed all fanatical opinions, and to-day the name of Edmund Burke is stamped upon the annals of English history in characters which never can be effaced; not because he was the saviour of Europe or even of England, but because he proved himself a true statesman, subservient to principle rather than to personal interests.

His life previous to his entrance upon his public career is in comparative obscurity. He entered London a poor unknown Irishman, disinherited by his father and possessing only his own abilities as a recommendation to his character. His literary productions soon brought him into the notice of the nobility, and in 1765 he was chosen private secretary of Lord Rockingham, then Prime Minister of the realm.

Through the influence of Rockingham, Burke was elected in the following year to a seat in the House of Commons. His parliamentary career was full of events worthy of careful attention. But the great events which more than all others have rendered his name immortal, were three in number, viz; His attitude toward the American colonies, his treatment of the Indian question and his impeachment of Warren Hastings, and his views in regard to the French revolution and his prophecies concerning its results.

From the first he had steadily opposed the arbitrary taxation of the American colonies, and declared it unjust in the extreme and sure to bring harm upon the government. One of his most eloquent speeches was made in favor of conciliation. But his efforts were in vain. The American war came and with it disaster to England. And had it not been for the prompt action and unparalleled power of Burke the fall of England would have been much greater.

About this time, the affairs of India and her government were forcing themselves upon the attention of parliament, seeming to demand some immediate change. Burke proposed a bill regulating these affairs which, if passed, would have resulted in a complete revolution and a peaceful government for India. But being antagonistic to the king's policy and to the interests of many of the nobles it was rejected.

Burke's next step was the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In this trial the greatest powers of his giant intellect shone forth in all their brilliancy. His impassioned oratory moved even Hastings to wrath and shame. He labored unceasingly in this cause for ten years, and at the end of fourteen years saw his labor rewarded by the acquittal of Hastings. But though he failed to accomplish his immediate object, yet he opened the eyes of England to the true condition of affairs, so that in a few years the object for which he had worked so long and diligently was realized. This may be considered the one great work of his life, of itself sufficient to win for him an undying fame.

For some time after the events just described, Burke was very little noticed and seemed to be falling from the high position which he had gained. But at the breaking out of the French revolution, he suddenly sprang forth from his temporary obscurity and presented to the people a production which stirred the literary world to its very foundations. His "Reflections on the French Revolution" was eagerly awaited and upon its appearance was so widely circulated, that eleven editions were published within a year, and in four years over 30,000 copies sold. In it he bitterly denounced the revolution as an agent of destruction to the venerable constitution of France, and its leaders as men totally incapable of successfully carrying out such a project. These were new opinions for Burke, who had always been known as an advocate and champion of liberty. But he defended his position on the ground that liberty separated from justice is not liberty, and he prophesied that such would be the government of France on the event of the success of this revolution. How true his prophecies were, subsequent events have shown us. These opinions in regard to the revolution were opposed to those of Burke's fellow commoners and served to widen the breach which for a long time had been forming between them. This fact, however, only proves more fully the ruling principle of Burke's life, that what he believed to be right he defended at any cost.

The remaining events of his life were of comparatively trivial importance.

After the untimely death of his son, he became a broken old man, and in 1797 he passed sorrowfully to his grave.

The character of Burke is well worthy of the attention and study of every lover of law and order. He was a firm defender of the constitution, and steadily opposed constitutional reforms. He however advocated and brought about an economical reform which resulted in great good to the government.

His literary character placed him among the first literary men of his time. He has been rightly judged to be to the prose literature of that period what Wordsworth was to the poetry. So with this wonderful combination of noble qualities, Edmund Burke may properly be styled the great literary statesman of the eighteenth century.

HARD ON "OUR OWN."

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away.
I had been more careful, darling.
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex our own
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet well it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
Who never come home at night;
And hearts have broken
For harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for our own
The bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah! lip with curve impatient;
Ah! brow with that look of scorn.
'Twere a cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn.

—*Margaret E Sangster in Springfield Republican.*

HOW HAZING WAS STOPPED.

MANY have wondered why there has not been any hazing at Harvard for the past three months. In all that time there has not been a case of hazing reported, and some have come to the conclusion that the hazers have met with a change of heart. It is not exactly a change of heart, but a change of clothes that ails them. We are informed that the hazing has been effectually broken up. Just after Sullivan whipped Ryan, he was called to Harvard, and a plan of breaking up hazing was unfolded to him by the Faculty, and he fell into it readily. He was to attire himself as a Quaker young man, and apply for admission as a freshman, and let nature take its course. On the first day of April Mr. Sullivan appeared at the college under the name of Abijah Watson, and was assigned to a room, and placed on the roll of freshmen. His appearance was commented on, and as he passed through the college grounds with his peculiar garb, young fellows shouted, "Shoot the hat," "Get on to his nibs," and other collegiate literature. It was all Mr. Sullivan could do to restrain himself from whipping a couple of dozen of the boys then and there, but he decided to wait until the proper time, when he would be able to get enough for a mess. That evening he was approached by a young man who pretended to be his friend, who invited him to a room where a few boys were going to open a few bottles of wine. Abija said verily he didn't go much on the sinful beverage, but to oblige his friend he went with him to a large room where seventy smart young fellows were congregated with all the appliances for hazing. It seems that when they got the "Quaker" into the room they locked the door, and the ringleader told the peaceful man to strip off his coat, vest and shirt. He objected, but finally took them off.

Some of the fellows who have since got out of the hospital say they noticed when he removed his shirt that he was put up like a hired man, and they thought it queer that a Quaker should have an arm like a canvassed ham. They then told him to "prepare to meet his God," and got out the iron to brand him on the back. He told them that he knew he was in their power, and was willing to submit to anything that was right, but he asked as a favor not to bear on too hard, as he was of a nervous temperament, and might faint. Then they decided not to brand him until later, but would throw him up in a blanket first. So they got the blanket and tipped Sullivan over in it, and about twenty of the smartest hazers took hold of the sides and tossed him up. When he came down he knocked four fellows senseless with his fists, kicked four more across the room, and then got on his feet and began to knock them right and left. He had knocked down about twenty, and had stopped to spit on his hands, when the rest of the hazers huddled in a corner and proposed to put an end to the slaughter. One said: "Oh, good Mr. Quaker, please let us alone. We belong to respectable families and won't do so any more." Sullivan looked at them and said: "It is hazing ye want. Well, yez can have plinty," and he went at them, and in fifteen minutes he corded up the whole gang, and hazing was broken up in Harvard College. As he threw his coat and shirt across his arm, and walked out of the room, and met the Faculty in the hall, he said: "Throw water in their faces and they will all regain consciousness in from ten minutes to half an hour," and he shook hands with the Faculty, received his $500 and left for New York with his trainer, Billy Madden, who was sitting on the fence outside waiting for him.

"Phwat kind of a time did yez have wid de b'ys?" asked Mr. Madden, as he helped Mr. Sullivan on with his shirt, and changed the Quaker hat for another.

"Verily, friend William," said Quaker Sullivan, as he counted the roll of bills. to see that the Faculty had not shoved any counterfeits on him, "it was an evint of the season. It is good exercise." And they started for Cornell University, at Ithaca.—*Ex.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., DECEMBER, 1882.

EDITORS:

C. B. F. PALMER, '83, *Editor-in-Chief.*

SAM'L SHELDON, 83, JAMES TEN BROEKE, '84,
W. H. HOYT, '83, C. R. PIPER, '84,
G. M. ROWLAND, '83, G. E. LATHROP, '84.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

R. J. BARTON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR, - - - - - - $1 00
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - 12

Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

VACATION has come, and as we go to press the trains are rapidly carrying student and alumnus to their homes to participate in the good cheer which the holidays bring.

It is opportune at this time to look back over the year that is now drawing to a close and review so much of its history as pertains to Middlebury College.

It may be summed up in one sentence. It is well.

A fair degree of prosperity has attended us. Death has not entered our doors. Of those who were here a year ago we are called upon to mourn none. All are busy working in their respective spheres either grappling with the stern problems of life or preparing themselves for their life work.

The college has, we confidently trust, received a new impetus the past year; a new lease of usefulness. Through the liberality of friends our *Alma Mater* to-day is able to do better work for her students than ever before. Her curriculum is more comprehensive and her Faculty personally and collectively strong. One Professor, whom we could ill afford to lose, is absent taking needed rest in foreign lands, but his mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders. A spirit of unity and confidence embraces both student and teachers.

To be sure there have been little affairs in which words have been said that had better been left unsaid, but we trust that none of these memories will be carried into the new year, and that they have served a good purpose, and both parties may learn a lesson therefrom.

It is thus we meet the new year, and may the cup of this new year be even more full of good and less of ill than that which is now consigned to its niche in the structure of the buried past.

To one and all, Professors, Alumni, Undergraduates and friends, the UNDERGRADUATE sends greetings and well wishes. May you indeed have a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

WE shall from time to time send specimen numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE to Alumni of the college, not subscribers. All Alumni receiving such copies are invited to become subscribers.

WE desire to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of providing some means for keeping the walks free from snow this winter. It has not been done yet and we fear this winter is to be a repetition of the last in that respect.

There seems to us to be no reason why the walks cannot be kept cleared of snow with very little exertion, if the matter is attended to before there is an accumulation of snow and ice several feet in thickness over the surface of the walks.

It is extremely inconvenient and dangerous as well for the students to wade through the snow nearly knee deep and then sit for an hour with damp clothing and wet feet. There is enough unemployed labor in town who would be glad to take the contract to keep the walks clear, from

the graded school up and the two other walks, for a moderate compensation.

IT is gratifying to note the marked improvement in the rhetorical exercises this term. This is by no means one of the unimportant branches of the course, although it is generally so considered by the student who looks upon it as a "grind"—something obligatory and to be one performed mechanically. In our estimation it is one of the most important branches, and the student who makes the best of his opportunities in this direction while in college will find it to be of incalculable benefit to him after graduation.

THE misunderstandings—to use a mild term—which are constantly occurring among students and Faculty in colleges in all parts of the country afford an interesting problem for Educators to consider.

This time it is Adelbert College, more familiarly known as the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, which is involved in a rebellion. According to the associated press reports the students indulged in a forbidden traditional frolic, termed by them "a tempus." They had a banquet, one of the principal features of which was cider, and a lark in the east end armory. Though so far as known they did nothing worse than be boisterous, and possibly burlesqued college attaches and regulations they do not approve, the Faculty decided to administer a rebuke commensurate with the offence and expelled the entire Junior class, numbering seventeen. As a consequence the students met and unanimously adopted resoultions that they will quit the Institution and go to other colleges unless the class is re-instated.

This summary execution of authority seems to us to be totally wrong. It has been tried in numerous other instances, some of them not far from here, and in every case has resulted in immediate "disagreement" and revolt on the part of the students and mutual "concessions."

College students as a class are inclined to such a "tempus," and in nearly every case no disrespect toward the Faculty or criminal violation of law is intended. It is simply a vent for the animal spirits which are bottled up, so to speak, during the protracted hours of study. If Faculties would regard these mere hilarious, jolly frolics of the students in the right light and ignore them, so long as no civil laws were transgressed, they need have no fears that any serious harm would result to either college or student.

With all due respect to Faculties, we submit, also, that it is impolitic to make college laws which apply to such affairs and then, when broken, inflict a penalty entirely incommensurate with the fault and inconsistent with penalties provided for other offences. Better have fewer laws and when occasion arises for the just erforcement of a penalty for misdemeanors none of these disastrous consequences will follow, and the students as a class will respect more, and support their college authorities more heartily in the enforcement of just regulations.

THE temperature in the chapel has been nearly at freezing point for several mornings when there have been rhetoricals, and the students have in consequence been compelled to sit shivering in their ulsters during the exercises. The matter should be investigated and the Janitor instructed to start the fire earlier and see that the room is properly heated, before the ringing of the last bell.

IN our article in relation to the action of the Legislature in regard to the town system of schools, in our last number we stated that the bill had passed. We now wish to retract that statement and also all we said in praise of the Legislature as far as it applies to the House of Representatives, who reported "at the eleventh hour" and refused the bill passage after it had passed the Senate and there seemed no question but that it would pass the House. They have

again placed themselves on record, as have former legislatures, as old fogies and worthy descendents of the man who always carried a stone with his corn to balance it, because his father and grandfather did, and what was good enough for them was good enough for him.

We regret this action especially because there were a large number of enterprising men in the House who must bear the disgrace together with the majority whose votes defeated the measure.

OWING to a combination of circumstances the appearance of our last number was delayed so long that our little piece of advice on the autumn weather was *slightly* aged. Those who were conversant with the trials incident upon the publication of that number, however, will ask no apology for this seeming "filling up of space."

WE fear the Alumni must have failed to read the invitation we gave some time since about contributions, as we have received so little, as yet.

The UNDERGRADUATE again makes an open appeal for communications pertaining to, and all subjects of interest to the Alumni, especially reminiscences of college life, which are always seasonable and interesting.

MANY of the students have been enquiring and speculating as to whether there would be a lecture course for the benefit of the students this winter, or not. The plan pursued by the Faculty last winter, when the individual members of their body gave lectures once in two weeks before the students. proved a decided success. The students obtained a large fund of information on the topics in which they were brought into most intimate relation by their studies and the lectures served to agreeably break up the monotony of the term work and were enjoyed by both students and friends. It is to be hoped that a similar arrangement may be made this year and we are sure it will be heartily appreciated by the students.

Note and Comment.

The marking system, with its defects, is having a brief rest in the college press just now, all the arguments against it having been exhausted.

The Oberlin *Review* deplores the ignorance of the Grecian and Greek conceptions in general, manifested by a large number of college graduates. Why not?

The means adopted at Syracuse to promote a friendly feeling among the two lower classes by the institution of a reception to the Freshmen by the Sophomores are not as yet effectual.

According to the *Syracusan* everything went smoothly with '84 and '85, so '85 adopted the same plan, but '86 were so elated over the banquet that instead of the expected "proportionate unassuming behavior" on the part of the Freshies, they became arrogant and vaunting.

We should advise the Sophs. to take in their olive branch, under the circumstances, and take other measures to bring the Freshmen down to the "proportionate unassuming behavior."

The *Olio* heartily endorses the action of the Philadelphia girls who refuse to kiss the fellows who smoke cigarettes, and wants to know if the Marietta girls will osculate if the boys will throw away their cigarettes.

The idea is a good one. No fellow who habitually smokes cigarettes ought to be kissed by the girls. If he can't afford a good cigar he certainly can't afford a girl, and consequently ought not to be kissed.

The Yale *Record* demands of the Faculty a dispensation from literary work for the editors on the various papers published there.

This seems to us to be unreasonable, if by "literary work" is meant orations, essays, etc., or, as some of our exchanges have it, to make the editing of the college paper equivalent to an election study. The editors ought to receive

enough recompense in the facility of expressing their opinions in readable print to compensate them for the extra time necessary to be devoted to the paper.

The *Dartmouth* would have examinations abolished, more especially during the Junior and Senior years, and considers them as productive of no other result than affording a means, such as it is, of determining rank; a stimulus to digging, book grinding and working for marks instead of knowledge, nnd having a tendency to make a machine when there should be a progregressive, inquring student.

The position of our esteemed contemporary is well taken, and we heartily concur in all that they say on the subject. The system of weekly or semi-weekly "reviews," which has been adopted to a considerable extent in our own college, meets all the requirements and fixes the subjects more thoroughly in the mind of the student than a term examination, for which the student "crams" for no other purpose than to obtain a good mark, and when he has answered the last question of the examiner, in the majority of cases goes from the room with an indistinct jumble of the subject in his mind, but having succeeded in the race and "passed," or else his memory proving treacherous at the critical moment, he is "conditioned," which condition will be made up with the same lack of interest.

"The fact that some of our students have lately been caught "ponying," is only another argument for the cause of less work. It is certainly true that only a very bright fellow can pass through a four years' course here and do justice to all his studies, without seeking aid by means of keys. * * * While we can only strongly censure those who resort to the use of keys to their text-books, we must in the same breath urge the authorities for a relaxation of work."—*Lehigh Burr.*

The above, if it fairly represents the case, is a sad commentary on the curriculum of this University with its attendance of only seventy.

Reviews and Notices.

THE ATLANTIC for January is one of the most brilliant numbers of this magazine ever issued. Several of the names which appeared in the first number twenty-five years ago, and which gave the magazine immediate fame, reappear in this number. From Mr. Longfellow is given the first part, thirty-five pages, of a dramatic poem entitled "Michael Angelo." The remaining parts of this poem will be given in the two succeeding numbers. The second installment of Hawthorne's English romance "The Ancestral Footstep," continues the interest excited by the portion given in the December number, and deepens our regret that this admirable outline was not filled in and perfected as Hawthorne alone could have done it; but the portions given are in themselves complete, and have that wonderful charm which characterizes all that Hawthorne wrote. Those who remember Dr. Holmes's inimitable "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" will welcome with peculiar zest "An After-Breakfast Talk," which, by its freshness, originality, and humor, proves that Dr. Holmes is as brilliant now as when he began the Autocrat papers in the first number of the Atlantic. "A Summer Pilgrimage" is a delightful poem by Mr. Whittier, as characteristic of his peculiar genius as anything he ever wrote. Mr. Warner describes "Wagner's Parsiful," net as a musical critic, but with a keenness and humor which make the article delightful. Miss Harriet W. Preston gives an interesting description of "An Apennine Valley." H. H. contributes a travel sketch "Chance Days in Oregon." L. C. Wyman, who over the initials S. A. L. E. M. wrote "A Child of the State," contributes to this number a story of equal excellence entitled "A Stranger, yet at Home." The admirable series of "Studies in the South" is concluded in this number. There are poems by Edith M. Thomas and Maurice Thompson, reviews of the latest books, and an interesting variety in the Contributors' Club, concluding a very noteworthy number of the Atlantic. *Houghton, Mifflin & Co, Boston.*

THE CENTURY.—Variety and freshness of illustrations and literary features are claimed for the December Century. John Marshall, the Great Chief-Justice, is the subject of the frontispiece, which, with character sketches and many portraits, belongs to E. V. Smalley's excellent paper on "The Supreme Court of the United States."

"My Adventures in Zuni" is Frank H. Cushing's first paper on the remarkable tribe of Pueblo Indians with whom he has been living as an adopted chief for two years or more. William Elliot Griffis explains "The Corean Origin of Japanese Art," and brings to the assistance of the text several striking reproductions of old Corean art. "The Taxidermal Art" is the subject of several beautiful engravings of mounted birds and animals.

Something between a story and a satiric essay is Henry James, Jr's "Point of View," which has, as a study of American manners, even more interest than "Daisy Miller." The purpose is, by a series of clever letters by Americans who have lived in Europe, and by an educated Englishman and a French Academician, to show the merits and defects of American life and character as they appear from the different points of view of these critics. Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, returns to "The Problem of Spelling Reform," and makes a forcible argument in favor of it.

Mary Hallock Foote's serial, "The Led-Horse Claim," advances to a strong and novel situation in mining experience, a part of the action of the story passing underground. The author's full-page Illustration of Cecil in the mine, engraved by Cole, is perhaps the most striking illustration in the number. Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration" approaches the focal point of interest; and in the second part of "The Christian League of Connecticut," the Rev. Dr. Gladden weaves practical hints for Christian co-operation into his effective New England story.

The poems of the number are by the late Sidney Lanier, Professor Henry A. Beers, Andrew B. Saxton, L. Frank Tooker; and in "Bric-a-Brac" by John Vance Cheney, J. A. Macon, H. C. Bunner, Frank D. Sherman, and others. "Western Careers for Eastern Young Men" is the leading article in "Topics of the Time," and the other departments treat a variety of timely subjects.

THE CHRISTMAS ST. NICHOLAS.—The holiday number comes laden with its seasonable freight of mirth and good cheer; and chiefest among its special features is a Christmas story, by Louisa M. Alcott, entitled "Grandmamma's Pearls."

Other timely features are, first, the bright, colored frontispiece by R. B. Birch,—a snow scene, with children, pony, and dogs, and an unmistakable Christmas flavor. Then there is a graphic account of a long dog-sledge journey on Lake Winnipeg, capitally illustrated by Farny; a Christmas poem by Nora Perry; and a clever short story, "The Christmas Faries," that is a true story as well. Malcolm Douglass contributes a pathetic little Christmas tale; and two pages are given to the words and music of a simple but tuneful "Christmas Carol."

Besides the foregoing, there is much that is not a whit less attractive just because it does not happen to be more appropriate to Christmas than to any other season. The beginning of "The Story of the Field of the Cloth of Gold," for instance. "Mary and her Garden," a six-page poem, written by Eva L. Ogden, engrossed, and illustrated by Alfred Brennan. An amusing "Alphabet of Children," with a jingle and a picture for each letter. A quaint and highly original fairy tale, by Frank R. Stockton, who also contributes another installment of "The Story of Viteau."

J. T. Trowbridge's serial, "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-mill," is also continued, with three chapters of accumulating interest.

An addition to all this is an ariticle on whale-hunting in Japan, by William Elliot Griffis, and "The Discovery of the Mammoth," by C. F. Holden, with a startling picture by James C. Beard.

The entire number, including the "Departments," is copiously and handsomely illustrated.

THE ELECTRICIAN.—We are in receipt of the December number of this valuable publication. In its columns new discoveries and inventions in electricity are described and illustrated in a way to interest, not only the scientific, but the general reader–it contains illustrated articles on "Sporting by Electric Light," "The Prosch Telegraph Key," "The Grescom Motor," "The Fuller Electric Light System," "The d'Arsonval Telephone" "Electric Sketches." Also able papers on "The Future Electric Lighting." "On the Gold and Stock Telegraph System." It also has an interesting paper on an Excursion in a Torpedo boat; a comprehensive review of the Munich Electrical Exhibition. An able article on the manufacture of the Weston Carbon, &c. Published by Williams & Co., 115 Nassau St., New York, at $1 per year.

THE WHEELMAN for December is an unusually interesting number. There are interesting articles on "The use of the Bicycle," "Tricycling," and "Over the Alps by Bicycle." An interesting sketch entitled "On the Wheel" by

Karl Kron in Lippincott's and two charming stories, one by Chas. D. Pratt, "A race for a Robbin" and "Love on Wheels" by a country Parson. The first four chapters of a serial by "Minimum" entitled "A Flying Dutchman," which promises to be very interesting. and a good selection of poems, songs and Editorial matter. Published by the Wheelman company, 608 Washington St. Boston at $2, per year.

We have received a bright monthly entitled "*The Modern Stenographic Journal*," devoted to the interests of the stenographic profession. From a perusal of the November number it appears to be far superior to the majority of magazines of this class, and we predict for it a hearty reception among the fraternity. Published by the Modern Stenographic Publishing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., at $2 per annum.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This annual visitor is always welcome. Printed on the best of paper, abounding in handsome illustrations, it certainly may claim to rank as a sample of the highest typographical art. Its colored plates, three in number, are perfect gems, and we are at a loss to discover how this enterprising firm can afford to lavish so much expense in beautifying a publication for which they only ask ten cents. whilst to each of their last season's customers they actually give it as a Christmas present. As its name indicates, it is a "Guide" to the proper treatment and culture of all kinds of flowers and vegetables, each description being accompanied by an illustration of the particular plant or vegetable referred to. Those who send 10 cents for it cannot be disappointed, as the plates alone are worth the amount. Address, as in past years, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel lucrative agency business, by which $5 to $20 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, New York.

Exchanges.

We are sorry to note in our exchanges an increasing tendency to the publication of light literature. We do not object to a small amount, but when a paper contains no literary matter except the worthless productions of some idle imagination we think that it has fallen far below the true standard of college journalism.

Now *The Williams Athenæum*, for example, is in some respects a good paper. But its literary department is usually made up of light stories which are no more worthy of a place in a college publication than is the meaningless prattle of a child. Yet the *Athenæum* does not seem to realize this fact; for if any exchange criticizes its literary department it immediately flies into a passsion and hurls its bitter sarcasms against such papers as have the courage to express their candid opinions. Thus in the number of December 2d, the *Athenæum* rises up (as all light things do) and with supreme egotism declares that "The idea of an organ like the *Dartmouth* interfering with the literary department of the *Athenæum* is more 'supremely ridiculous' than Keno attacking the *Nassau Lit.*" What conceit! The *Dartmouth* is "an organ" so far superior tothe *Athenæum* that such an attack as this is simply folly. But we are glad to see that our exchange from Williamstown acknowledges that there is one college paper which it would be "supremely ridiculous" for even Keno to attack. And when the *Athenæum* realizes the fact that it is also "supremely ridiculous" for it to cast slurs upon the opinions of such papers as the *Dartmouth* and the Yale *Courant* in regard to its own literary department, we shall hope that that department willl undergo a revolution which will give it a place beside the other departments of the paper.

—We are pleased to welcome among our new exchanges the *Lutherville Seminarian*, published by the students of Lutherville female seminary. It contains several brief and well written literary articles and many other matters of general and local interest.

—We received the *Vassar Miscellany* too late for notice in our last issue. But we would ever extend to it a most hearty welcome. We are glad to note that the *Miscellany* sustains its old time standard of excellency, and that all its departments are still well supported.

—We have received from the publishers the December number of *The Universe*, a monthly magazine recently started in St. Louis. It contains productions from some of the best authors and discussions on topics of general interest. We would recommend it to our readers as an interesting and profitable magazine.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the *Public School Journal*, a bright monthly published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and devoted to school interests.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'65. Hon. Geo. Z. Erwin who, though a new man in the New York Legislature at its last session, was considered by the press as perhaps the most faithful public servant in that session, and who was appointed by the Speaker a member of the special committee to investigate insurance receiverships and abuses, has been returned to the Assembly by the handsome majority of 1500. He is also an influential member of the Republican State Committee.

'71. A. B. Hepburn, at present Bank Superintendent of New York State, is mentioned as likely to be appointed a member af the Railroad Commission.

'71. A. E. Clark is editor of *The Farmer*, one of the largest and most influential newspapers in northern New York.

'72. R. M. Bailey has sold the Middlebury *Register* and his connection with it closed with last week's issue. It is understood the new owners are Hons. J. W. Stewart, Joseph Battell and L. E. Knapp.—*Rutland Herald.*

'76. C. G. Farwell, principal of Black River Academy, spent a few days in town recently. E. H. Baxter also was here for a short time.

'76. Rev. W. A. Remele, who is stopping at home this winter, has been elected to membership in the Hawthorne Club.

'76. The church (Congregational) at Norwood, N. Y., unanimously and earnestly requests its pastor, Rev. E. C. Evans, to withdraw his resignation, and has voted him six months vacation, with half salary continued.—*Congregationalist.*

'77. H. P. Stimson is a director and the cashier of the First National Bank of Cawker City, Kansas, and is doing a prosperous business. He speaks in glowing terms of that part of the west in all its interests, saying there is no better country in the world for live stock.

'77. The published *Minutes of the Vermont Baptist Anniversaries for the year* 1882 indicate that Rev. J. M. Hull is one of the most active workers in the Baptist denomination in the State. He was secretary of the State Sabbath School Convention and clerk of the regular State Convention of the churches. He has also been for two years chaplain of the State Prison in addition to his duties as pastor of the Baptist church at Windsor.

'78. W. J. Fish, who, for his health, spent a part of the summer in the saddle on a Montana ranch, is at present in town. He contemplates returning to his stock-raising in the spring.

'78. Rev. J. W. Flagg has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at South Ryegate. The sermon was preached by his brother, Rev. Rufus C. Flagg, of Fair Haven, of the class of '69.

'80. The marriage of H. M. Parker to Miss Julia Douglas occurred at the home of the bride's mother in Middlebury, on the 6th inst. The presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will go to their future home in Minneapolis, Minn., after a wedding trip and a visit of a few days among eastern friends. Our best wishes attend the happy couple throughout their life. *Venus transit.*

'80. P. M. Meldon is still in the office of Prout & Walker at Rutland. He has been admitted to the bar of Vermont.

'80. W. A. Guernsey left the General Secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. in Cumberland, Md., to accept a similar position at Rutland, where he may be found in the Association rooms opposite the depot.

'80. N. W. Smith is in Atlanta, Ga., for his health. He is also studying medicine.

'80. O. G. McIntyre has been called to supply a pulpit at Eagle Rock, Conn.

'81. E. M. Parker is home from New York somewhat out of health. He will not return to his studies at once, though he hopes to be able to do so without great loss of time.

'81. C. S. Murkland is in town during the holidays.

'84. George Stewart, formerly of '84, is home on a vacation.

Town and Campus.

Vacation.

Holiday greetings.

Good sleighing for Christmas.

How did the result of the examinations suit you?

We have several musical composers in the college.

The bulletin board in the college chapel hall is a good thing.

The Addison County Court is now in session with a short docket.

The public attendance upon the examinations was urusually small.

George Marshall has opened a jewelry store at Wright & Miner's stand.

Prof. Eaton goes to his home in Andover, Mass., for the holidays.

The Janitor's watch is getting to be about as reliable as the town clock.

Pres. Hamlin lectured in Pittsford Wednesday evening, December 13th.

As usual none of the walks on the campus have been cleared of snow yet.

The Freshmen have been favored by a number of bolts from Pres. Hamlin's recitations.

Query, who sent the barrel to the Quartette and what did it contain—St. Lawrence water?

One of the new Professors shows himself quite accomplished in sliding over and tracing the congealed.

T. M. Chapman & Co. are selling out their dry goods at cost, preparatory to closing out this department.

The order of examinations was neatly monographed by Prof. Foster, so that each student might have a copy.

The Sophomores read Homer's Iliad next term, and expect to have Xenophon's Anabasis, elective, in the spring term.

The President expressed himself as highly gratified in a Senior examination to find the whole class present, once more.

Freshman (who thought there was no need of fearing examination, now says)—"He who knows no fear knows nothing."

Miss Gertrude Fletcher and Mrs. Wright are in New York during the holiday season, the guests of the Continental.

Kellogg ('83) has been engaged to teach singing lessons to a large class in Bridport. There is also talk of giving him an engagement in Weybridge.

Jenks ('85) and Loveland and Dana ('86) have joined the telegraph association. Kellogg ('83) manages the college end of the wire.

Our Editor-in-chief having completed his duties as Senate Reporter in the Legislature, has returned and resumed his place in the class room.

The honor system, mentioned in the last issue as having been adopted in the department of Philosophy, has now been adopted by all the other departments.

Mr. A. P. Tupper has been quite seriously ill, and has not been able to attend to his cases in court. Mr. Henry Foot has been his substitute as far as was possible.

Prof. to student—What is the doctrine of the realists? (First student hesitating, another whispers)—Really, I think it will be a real long time before he realizes what it is.

Prof. in Psychology—"Let us use the familiar illustration of a horse again. I suppose every one in the room has had more or less to do with horses." General consternation.

The appointments for "Junior Ex." have been made as follows: Classical oration, James Ten-Broeke; scientific oration, R. J. Barton; historical oration, C. R. Piper; all the rest orations.

Mr. R. M. Bailey has severed his connection with the *Register*, it passing into the hands of Col. Battell and Congressman Stewart. John C. Stapleton is occupying the position of editor temporarily.

The Sophomore class, to give vent to their extra joy at passing safely through examination, took a moonlight sleigh ride to Vergennes and there partook of a class supper at the Franklin House

It was a Senior who gave as a reason why the ancient Egyptians made artificial lakes by retaining in the reservoirs the waters brought up by the overflow of the Nile, that "they wanted to utilize the water to overflow the Nile again."

Thursday evening an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Spear at the Congregational church, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims. After this an entertainment was given in the vestry by the ladies. Here an amusing "old folks" concert was given.

A dancing school has been organized under the

direction of Mr. Waterman from Burlington. The class numbers 26, and everything points towards a fine time. There appears, however, to be a great demand for, but small supply of young ladies.

Tuesday evening, December 19th, the ladies of St. Stephen's held a sale of fancy goods at the school house hall. A prominent feature of the evening was the "Broom Drill," under the command of Mrs. G. D. Miner. The company consisted of young ladies who had been carefully drilled by Paris Fletcher.

Through the energy of a few of the musical leaders, an association has been formed to advance and cultivate the tastes of the musical people in town. The society will meet once in two weeks and a programme will be presented by eight selected members. Every member is expected to perform once in three months.

On Thursday, December 14th, J. E. Buttolph and Miss Fanny Smith were married in Monkton by the Rev. Spear at the house of the bride's parents. After the ceremony the couple took the train for Boston to remain a week, then returning to Middlebury, where they intend to board. The UNDERGRADUATE wishes them much prosperity in their new relations.

Wednesday, December 7th, was a day full of interest to all scientific students, being the last opportunity for this generation to observe a transit of the planet Venus across the disc of the sun. Prof. Brainerd made arrangements to accommodate, as well as possibe, the students and public. The weather, however, was unfavorable for observing any of the contacts, yet from noon until about two o'clock the view was fine. Two telescopes were in operation, and by other apparatus the image was projected upon a screen.

Rowland '83 and Lathrop '84 are circulating a paper to secure the sale of a sufficient number of season tickets to warrant the appearance of the following noted lecturers: Albion Tourjee, author of "Fool's Errand," ex-Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, W. I. Marshall of Massachusetts, and Joseph Cook of Boston. They have already secured the sale of seventy-eight tickets towards a necessary two hundred. If extra success attends their praiseworthy enterprise, they hope to bring before Middlebury people Mr. Raymond Lu Newcomb, the scientist who went with the Jeanette expedition.

College Notes.

Canada has 40 colleges, the United States 358 and England 1,300.

Latin ond Greek will hereafter be compulsory at Rutgers, Junior year.

Jay Gould has contributed $5,000 to the Rutgers College endowment fund.

General Butler hasbeen an LL. D. since 1864. Williams conferred the degree.

The son of ex-President Hayes has entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Cornell Faculty demand $400 from the students to repair the mischief done on Halow'een.

A student in the Chicago University attempted to shoot the President for ejecting him from the room.

Mr. Ruskin will be invited to fill again the chair of fine arts at Oxford University, vacated by Mr. Richmond.

The Sophomores of Amherst cremated Mathematics November 16th, with impressive ceremonies appropriate to the occasien.

Considerable interest is being manifested by the different colleges in the establishment of foot ball as one of the leading out-door athletic sports.

Since the introduction of foot-ball at Yale in 1876, her representatives have made a total of 134 goals to 104 touchdowns to 2 goals and 4 touchdowns for opponents.

At present there are in the United States 64 Greek Letter Fraternities, having 487 chapters, 35 chapter houses, 70 alumni chapters, a total membership of 62,256.—*Ex.*

The Yale foot-ball team defeated that of Princeton, at the polo grounds, New York city, Thanksgiving day, by a score of 2 goals to 1 goal, thereby winning the championship for 1882.

The oldest college library in existence is the Harvard College library, established in 1638. It was destroyed by fire in 1765, but immediately rebuilt. The Yale College library was established in 1700.

Prof. Nichol of Glasgow University has in the press a work on American Literature, which, in the form of an historical sketch, will bring under review the writers of America from the colonial period to the present time.

Plunder.

"Nothing but leaves," said Eve pleasantly, when Adam praised the taste shown in her new polonaise.—*Manchester Union.*

Senior (to chum just returned from church sociable): "Have a glass of cider?" Chum: "No, thank you, I just got side her."—*Beacon.*

It must have been sweet side her.

Student to Professor in chemistry, "How is it Professor that living toads are sometimes found in the heart of a solid rock?" Second student. "By cutting the rock open."—*Monmouth Collegian.*

The fellow who devotes his time to complimenting the girls should be classed by the census taker as engaged in she praising.—*Ex.*

And the results classified in the registration report.

A Soph's latest: "Why is the story of the white bull bearing Europa from Cadmus to the far West an Oriental myth? Because the *tail* necessarily points to the East.—*University Mirror.*

Stuttering Prof. (at the board): "If a plane cut the figure at an angle of 90 degrees, the section will be a-ur—ur—ur—be a-ur—" Sleepy Junior—"No beer, thank you, but I'll have a little plain soda if you please."—*Ex.*

A Senior (reciting psychology outside)—"The unification of the apparent dualism of things can be prognosticated by the sentient susceptibilities appertaining to the convergent lines of evident damfoolishnes."—*Bowdoin Orient.*

"How are the arms readily fixed?" asked the gushing fresh of a senior the other day as he was coming from watching the trasit at the observatory. He had been reading up on the disputed question about the position of the arm of the Venus de Medici.—*Lehigh Burr.*

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The following are the leading features.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS, to succeed this author's "Modern Instance." It will be an international story, entitled "A Sea Change."

LIFE IN THE THIRTEEN COLONIES, by Edward Eggleston,—the leading historical feature of the year; to consist of a number of papers, on such topics as "The Beginning of a Nation," "Social Life in the Colonies," etc., the whole forming a complete history of early life in the United States. I special attentic n will be paid to accuracy of illustrations.

A NOVELETTE OF MINING LIFE, by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled, "The Led-Horse Claim," to be illastrated by the author.

THE POINT OF VIEW, by Henry James, Jr., a series of eight l tters from imaginary persons of various nationalities, criticising America, its people, manners, railroa ls. etc.

THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE OF CONNECTICUT. by the Rev. Washington Gla lden. An account of practical co-operation in Christian work, showing how a league was formed in a small town in Connecticut, what kinds of work it attempted, and how it spread throughout the whole State.

"RUDDER GRANGE ABROAD," by Frank R. Stockton, a continuation of the droll "Rudder Grange" stories, the scene being now in Europe.

THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN HOUSE-BUILDING, a series of four papers, fully illustrated, devoted to (1) City Houses, (2) Country Houses. (3) Churches, and (4) Public Buildings.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA, by Geo. W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc ; a fresh and graphic narrative, richly illustrated.

MY ADVENTURES IN ZUNI, by Frank H. Cushing, government ethnologist, an adopted member of the Zuni tribe of Indians, Illustrated.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS ON THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, including "The Capltol," "The Supreme Court," "The White House," etc.

MISSIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, by "H- H."; three or four papers of an exceedingly interesting character, richly illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further work is expected from E. C. Stedman, Thomas Hughes, Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, E. V. Smalley, H. H. Boyesen, and a long list of others.

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